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Gypsum Deposits of the Maritime Provinces. By WILLIAM F. JENNISON. Canada Department of Mines, No. 84, 1911. Pp. 170, figs. 19, pls. 36.

This report is largely taken up with general discussion of the world-distribution of gypsum, its origin, manufacturing processes, and the character of the manufactured products. Considerable space is given to descriptions of various local occurrences that may become of commercial importance.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Magdalen Islands make up the Maritime Provinces. The gypsum deposits were thought at one time to belong to Permian age, but they are now known to be Mississippian. In Nova Scotia the deposits are not limited to any particular horizon, but are found near the base, in the middle of the system, and immediately underlying Pennsylvanian coal beds. They are in all cases associated with marine limestones and marls, and the author believes this fact is of great significance. The gypsum is found in beds ranging up to 100 feet thick and in many places is seen to grade into the limestone. The deposits in other provinces present no additional features of interest.

The author believes the gypsum comes from conversion of submarine limestones or marls by the action of free sulphuric acid of juvenile origin. In support of this theory he points out that numerous circular blowholes found in massive formations of the gypsum were vents for escaping gases developed by the action of sulphuric acid on the calcareous materials.

W. B. W.

Colorado Ferberite and the Wolframite Series. By F. L. HESS and W. T. SCHALLER. U.S. Geol. Survey, Bull. 583. Pp. 75, pls. 14, figs. 35.

In 1910 the Colorado field, chiefly in Boulder County, furnished approximately one-sixth of the world's production of tungsten ore. In no other field is the iron tungstate the principal ore mineral.

In the first part of the report, Hess discusses the mode of occurrence of ferberite in this district, the mineral associations being given in considerable detail. He also submits 95 out of 300 analyses examined to obtain a basis for differentiation from the remainder of the wolframite group. He proposes the following definition of the group: At one end of the series shall be placed ferberite, ranging from pure FeWO_4 to a composition bearing 20 per cent of the hubnerite molecule MnWO_4 , and

at the other end shall be hubnerite in which the proportions of iron and manganese are the reverse of those given for ferberite. The term wolframite shall be reserved for mixtures of these molecules ranging between the limits assigned to the two end members.

In the latter part of the bulletin Schaller gives a detailed discussion of the crystallography of ferberite. A total of 32 forms were determined, 12 of which are new for the wolframite group.

W. B. W.

Glacier National Park. By M. R. CAMPBELL. U.S. Geol. Survey, Bull. No. 600. Pp. 54, figs. 3, pls. 13.

This bulletin is one of a series intended for popular use, now being published by the United States Geological Survey. It presupposes no knowledge of scientific geology on the part of the reader, and is intended as a guide to the chief physiographic features of the region.

The report takes up a score of the principle valleys, giving a brief statement for each regarding trails and camps, adjacent mountains, glaciers, cirques, and other physiographic features of interest. Among these is the Lewis overthrust fault. It can be observed in most of the valleys and is a controlling factor in the topography. A thick block of limestone has been thrust over shales along a fault plane dipping about 10° , for a distance averaging not less than 15 miles. The eastern boundary of the park follows closely the edge of this overthrust block.

What may be considered the culminating point of the continent is found on Triple Divide Peak. Waters falling on this peak reach Hudson Bay, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Pacific Ocean.

Geologists must regret that the scope of this bulletin was not extended by a few paragraphs on the stratigraphic column exposed in the region.

W. B. W.

Useful Minerals of the United States. By SAMUEL SANFORD and RALPH STONE. U.S. Geol. Survey, Bull. No. 585. Pp. 250.

Two lists of useful minerals in the United States were published more than twenty-five years ago in annual reports of the United States Geological Survey. Many changes in production in recent years require a new compilation and its publication in more available form.

The plan of the work includes all of the states, and under each is listed the minerals found and the more important localities. To what extent the deposits have been mined is indicated in most cases. Data